unfairness in using the same fact in opposite senses, and with adopting at the close a mode of argument that had been repudlated at the outset, and these and ether things are, to use your own expression, "paraded" before the world as evidences of the "necessity" to which I had been driven in the effort to furnish a plea adverse to the course of policy you advocate. In reply to this I have to say that I was totally uncommitted in regard to this question -- that until a few weeks since I had never written a line on the subject-that I was under no "necessity" for appearing be fore the world in relation to it -that, being myself an author, my tendencies were toward the maintenance of the right had been the discovery of truth and that, if I could not have satisfied myself perfectly. I should have seen that it was quite impossible to expect to satisfy others, and would therefore have abstained from interference. You, on the centrary, had for years been an advocate of the mossure, and had little choice but to go forward and make the best argument the "necessity" of your case would admit- and it is to the existence of this " necessity" I attribute the fact that your article is deficient, as it appears to me, in both the fairness and the force that usually characteristics. terize your journal. You are generally on the side of the people, and therefore are you strong. In this case you are on the side of monopoly, and opposed to the people, and hence it is that you here are weak. In proof of the ex istence of this weakness. I beg to call your attention to the

following paragraph:

As to the swill that a treaty is not the proper mode of establish in international copyright, we rould readily sarve to it if it were not for the neterious fact that it is only rescuted to in order to design any recognition whatever of some copyright. We would much see fee then Congress shoold simply pass a law recognising and providing for the legal enforcement of every subher's natural lights to control the multiplication and diffusion of sopies of his own work, than that the Senate should gaiffy any treaty looking to that end. But we are in favor of doing institute at all events and if the best way is judged up, we shall not object to taking the second-heat.

The man who feels that his cause is strong never abanvate reasons that have influenced me. But if, on the

That your reader may judge between us, I propose now

representatives, have the right to make laws for their

this, but if so you can readily correct me.

2. I hold that as the people cannot themselves be present they have a right to require that all the propositions for the establishment of laws be openly and publicly made, in order that they may have an opportunity to read and to discuss them before they become laws. Here, again, you will agree with me, being, like myself, an opponent of every thing

like secreey in matters of government. 3. I hold that when the people have read and have discussed a propesition for the making of a law, and have evinced a distinct determination that they will not have it for law, every attempt to impose it upon them without their consent, is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution

even though it may be in accordance with the letter of itand here we reach the question in regard to which you and I are now at variance. The people have seen, and have considered various propo sitions for the establishment of International Copy right. and they have rejected them, and that rejection has been clusively determined that no such thing can be done unless

erry, which man in the United States has already obtained while here a further step is now necessary, and one which shall place all human beings upon an equality. As in the physical world there is ever a series of changes taking place, so in the moral world, and as one degree of process leads, inevitably, to another and higher, so here, where man has reached the dignity of freedom and independence, the next step must be to give that boon to woman. This country is the arean on which woman must assert and win her independence—not Europe, for there Nicholas claims to rule by the grace of God; Francis Joseph, by the grace of Nicholas; Napoleon the Little, by the grace of Jesuits, Priests and the Pope, and Pio Non by the grace of French bayonets; and the first step to liberty are yet to be taken.

The lecturer proceeded to show that woman is ene with man in her moral and physical nature, but that ander the laws she is the victim of gross inequality. Sex is the popular branch of Congress can be excluded from the abare of legislation allotted to it by the Constitution. To accomplish the work of exclusion, a treaty has been no gotisted by the Executive, and has been sent to the Senate to be discussed in Secret Session, and there to be confirmed and made the law of the land in open defiance of the will of the people, as fully expressed by the House of Representatives. To this I object, as being in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, but my objection is regarded by ou as captious, and I am charged with "caviling," but whether justly or not, your readers may decide.

this you are ready to take the law in whatever way you can lik gitimate one that is, as you think, open. Why is it so What is the cause of the difference ! Because in the House of Representatives the people whose cause you usually advocate are represented, whereas in the Senate they are not In the former the States of New York and Pennsylvania, with their vast population of book consumers, have fifty eight members, whereas Texas and Arkansas, with a small popu lation, a large portion of whom cannot read, have but four but when you come to the Senate the two Southern States millions of readers. The democracy of the North need cheap books, and are not in favor of international copyright. The books," and care little about the question. You cannot obtain your law by aid of the former, and will therefore gladly take it by aid of the latter. It may be regarded as "caviling persons most interested in the decision of a question ar tives in reference to any question connected with education

I am quite at a loss to imagine. You would "profer" that the people should discuss the laws before they are finelly made; but as discussion-has always resulted in refusal to enact the law that you desire, you would now wish that they should accept blindly, that which the Executive has so kindly made for them. Do you, however, know anything of the provisions of the law you advocate! Perhaps you do, for they are, I believe, well known to many of the friends of the measure here and abroad, and the effer are so well satisfied with them that large sums of money have, as I am assured, been raised in England and sent ou here to aid in paying the men employed in boring the treaty through the Senate. With the consumers of books—the persons most largely interested—the case is different. They are now as ignorant of the provisions of the treaty as the were on the day on which it was signed, and so it is in tended that they shall remain until they wake up to find it ratified. It may be "caviling," but I confess to having a strong objection to having our laws made by foreigners and

following paragraph:

dons argument to charge motives. To do sosis always a proof of weakness. If I permit myself to allow improper it be for you to refute it by counter-argument, and so much the less must be your "necessity" for referring to the pei trary, allowing myself to be operated upon by no such influences. I furnish a strong argument—one that cannot be answered-so much the more must be your "necessity" for desiring to divert the attention of your readers from my reasoning to my motives, as you now have done. You tell your readers that I have resorted to "cavil"-that is, as the dictionary informs us, have raised "captious objections" to the treaty—for the purpose of defeating the establishment of international copyright in any form. The fact is not so My reasons for opposing the ratification of this treaty would induce me to oppose any other one similar in character What they are is stated in my letters, and you had, as I con ceive, no more right to attribute to me any other motives then those I chose to avow, than I would now have to assert that you had private interests to be promoted by the adoption of this measure, and had therefore written the article to which I am now replying. Were I now to do so, you could not fail to regard it as an evidence of conscious weakness on my part, and you cannot, therefore he surprised that such should have been the impression produced upon my

mind in regard to yourself, when I read this paragraph.

 Holding that the people are the fountain of all power.
 I hold that they alone, either by themselves or their direct ernment. In regard to this you go, as I think, beyond me, for, if I recollect rightly, you have asserted that in some eases duty would require us to take the sense of our slave population, they being, in those cases, the parties most in rested. I may be wrong in my recollection in regard to

You would, as you say, "prefer" that Congress should pass a law granting to all foreign authors a monopoly of the right to publish and sell their books in this country, but as the direct representatives of the consumers of books will not do get it—the end to be accomplished sanctioning the means used for its accomplishment. The legitimate road is, as you say, "hedged up," and therefore you are ready to take the exactly balance the two Northern ones with their almost six aristocracy of the South can afford to buy high-priced on my part to object to this course of policy, but I do object to it, and on the ground advocated by yourself, that the these who have most right to express their opinions in regard to it. How you holding the epinions you do, can advocate the annihilation of the power of the House of Representa-

The people now have rights that are to be relinquished

"In all the Senutorial discussions of this question that I have see Southern grathemen have taken the ground that international cop-rishs would give them handsome editions, such as they required, place of the cheap ones required by the people of the North.

crowded house. The lecturer said he somewhat paradoxical and vague idea conveyed by the title would be best depointed by illustrations. He gave a large manber of which some of the principal follow. Disc thrown a nillian of time always give the same result—this furnished the key note of the lecture and seeming disorder. Nat we everywhere loves and weaves order. The planets do not pursue a regular, but an oscillating course, the earth never travels the same track two successive years, yet each planet keeps time more regularly than the most accurate meet ine made by man; the solar system is the balance, not of two forces but of countless perturbations. The winds are considered the type of disorder, yet the laws by which they move can be traced on a chart. The warmth of the atmosphere, finchaning as it seems to be, must is absend. Thus the doctrine of chance is turned round to relicule the theory of chance. Society furnishes more striking illustrations. It is generally thought that there is no social organization carept that produced by men, but the order man makes is sight compared to that secared by secret processes over which he has no control. Thus no ordinance of man is so important as that there should be in each generation a particular and stable proportion between the men and the women. In all the millions of human brings, no two sets of features are the same, even the Chinace, to us nearly all monotonous twins are to each other distinguishable individuals. Were this not as, no regue could be convicted, and in marriage the only no rogue could be convicted, and in marriage the only

line can travel without being shattered to pieces, and tis 240,000 to the moon. Those who draw prizes of any value in a lottery are just the number of these struck by lightning. Meet four women on a road and you may be sure they are laughing; four men are equally sure to be elient, except one who has the word "money," in his mouth. The Rev. Mr. Beecher has lately shown that of New England ministers, some 21 F cent, only are rescalar in marriage excentric unions are as regular as natural ones. A young lady's chance of matrimony at 20 is equal to three quarters, at 25 to one half, at 30 to one quarter, and so down. In Massachusetts, a man at 15 represents one balf, and many seek to restore so yulgar a

man is free. The most important sequence is that every-hing should be treated as a whole, and that moral as well is physical effects have a cause. Let this be controlled or the good of humanity. The lecturer was frequently

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

substituting One hundred and twenty fifth st.
iden thought it was a much needed reform, and
it might be done for about \$250.

ev thought if they were a Reform Common

Council this motion was rather out of place.

Mr. Wild contended that time was money, and saving morey was reform, and being a Reformer, he consequently

MARINE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society for the Relief of Mariners Widows was held at the United States Hotel, last evening. There was a fair attendance of monthers. Capt Class H. Marshall, Precident, in the Chair-Capt. Henry Russell. Secretary Mr. L. B. Wyman, Assistant. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which the Secretary presented his annual report. We learn therefrom that the receipts for the past year, from initiation fees, donations, interest, &c., amenuted to \$5,081.74. On the pension list there are is widows, among whom the sum of \$3,376 have been distributed. Total expenditure of the year, \$3,136.1s. Excess of receipts over expenditure \$1,845.36. The report was unanimously adopted.

Captain Marshall, on behalf of the Society, presented Captain Russell, the Secretary with a massive and elegant silver pitcher, for what, the following inscription apon the pitcher will set forth:

"Presented to Captain Henry Russell, Secretary of the New-York Marine Society, by the Shipmatters who are members of that Issitution, as a token of their respect and high semantion of his services for right years."

Captain Russell briefly and appropriately responded to the address of the President, but as he felt himself over

election.

A resolution was unanimously passed thanking Madams
Sontag for her aid to the Home for the Destirate Children
of Seamen. After some further business the Society ad-

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, was held last evening, at their rooms No. 600 Broadway. E. A. Leggelt, presided. The Executive Committee reported relative to the financial condition of the Society; and the Treasurer read a statement of the accounts of the Society for the past year. It shows a belance on hand of 802 68. The Society has not yet paid all of its premiums for the last year, and its indebtedness amounts to about \$700. It is expected that its income for the present year, from members dues, will be about \$800, which will pay off its debt, and defray the current expense of the Society for the year.

The Committee on Fremiums submitted a list of premiums for the ensuing year, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a Committee to petition of the fund distributed to each County for the encouragement of borticulture.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to those given themen who subscribed in aid of the funds of the Society during the past year.

The Marchioness of Wellesley died on the 17th ult., at Hampton Court, London, after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Richard Caton. Esq., of Maryland, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Lady Wellesley's first husband was Robert Pattlson, Esq. In 1825 she married the late Lord Wellesley, the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington.

tigate the matter.

Mr. Wild contended that the charges could be substanti-

Mr. Wild contended that the charges could be substanti-ted—that a certain public officer, who was now acjoiving is Devonshire mutton and official emoluments in Eng-oud, had been in the habit, not only of pocketing his alary, but also the proceeds of his official action as Cor-oration Attorney, without rendering any account to the City Treasury. Mr. Clancey might think that such charges erre out of place and uncalled for, but he Wild would emind him that this was a Reform Common Council, and to members would do their day.

After some further discussion the matter was, on motion, laid on the table.

Upon the resolution asking a repeal of the ordinance passed by the late Board appeinting a Commissioner to confer with the late Commissioners of Code, for the purpose of proparing a digest of the Laws of this City, Ald. Herrick thought it would be better, before passing the question, to appoint a Committee to inquire how far they had proceeded in their labors.

Ald. Wakeman thought that the object of the conference was to codify the laws of the City of New York. The Codifiers of the State Laws, &c., had ceased to exist, but yet this ordinance placed the \$1.000 within their grasp. He had made some isouries, but could not learn whether they had as yet accomplished any particular business. He believed some \$500 of the amount appropriated had been drawn. The laws were about being collected and printed by private enterprise. other centleman moved to amend by substituting

when the laws were about them considered and proceeding a Committee to call upon the Commissioners, and ascertain how far they had proceeded in their labors.

After some further debate the resolution was referred. Upon the resolution offered by Ald. Howard, requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to take up the rails they now use, and lay down in place thereof the grooved rail, similar to those in use by the Sixth and Eighth av. Railroads, considerable discussion ensued.

Ald. Most was in favor of the matter, but thought that there should be some time specified. The streets were not

MARINE SOCIETY.

Captain Russell briefly and appropriately responded to the address of the President, but as he felt himself "get-ting into shoat water," he concluded by "letting go his anchors, and hauling off.

Several nautical gentlemen present made remarks highly courplimentary to the worthy Secretary, among whom were Captain Briggs, and the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Chaplain of the Sailors Sang Harbor.

The election of officers being next in order, the following officers were unanimously elected C. H. Marshall, President, John M. Ferrier, First Vice President, Nathaniel Briggs, Second Vice President, Henry Russell, Secretary, Jas. Copeland, Treasurer, Daniel Lord, Attorney and Comseelor.

during the past year. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK UNI-TARIAN ASSOCIATION.

through Centre, Broome, and Grand-sts, the Bowery and Fourth av to Twenty seventh sts, and put down the groove-rail. Adopted.

By Mr. Hodgkinson—That the Controller report the amount paid from the City Treasury for the Bureau of the Conjugation, including salaries and other expenses, as shown by the chicial return of 1853; also, whether any money has been retained by the Corporation Attorney received for the City, or paid out by him, and particulars as to such; and the amount paid to the City Chamberlain and those why and that a special committee of three be Ri A A Low, President; Ray Boynton, Vice President; Joseph L. Lord, Treasurer; A. C. Richards, P. A. Ortis, Win, C. Russel, Eculamin L. Howland, Edwd Auchy, Ethelbert S. Mills, Managers.

Broadway cars to the West Broadway and Borelayst, cars, should they derire it), free of charge. Laid on the Railroad. Ald. Howard moved to include the Fourth Avenue or Harlem Railroad, as on that road 64 cents were charged. After some discussion the resolution and amend

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

time of meeting.

Mr. BEOOKS also gave notice of two bills, one relati

to assults with dangerous woapons, and the other to facilitate the trial of indictments for assults, largeny and gift

to assemble with dangerous weapons, and the other to take itself the trial of indictments for assemble, larceny and gift lotteries. Mr. DICKINSON submitted a resolution calling for information from the Commissioners of the Land Outloo, relative to the sale of lands belonging to the School Fund of the State—to whom sold, and by whom sold, and also to whom the money was paid, and whether a per centrage only, or all had been paid, and whether a per centrage only, or all had been paid, and whether the conveyances had been made out, and in whose name, &c.

Mr. DICKINSON said that, ordinarily, such resolutions were passed without debate, but the circumstances under which he offered it, impelled him to say a few words in relation to the subject. He then recapitalisted the circumstances under which the sale of a portion of the lands belonging to the School Fund had been directed to be sold by the Legislature, in 1850. It was to build a Railroad through the wilderness of Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, and that only every alternate lot along the line of that road was to be sold; that by this plan the value of the school lands would be enhanced in value. The most singular part of the effair, said Mr. D., wasthe fact that the land was sold to purchasers by the name of Glenn, and one who bore pracisely the same name as the flowernor's Private Secretary 10.

Pay). He believed thet the person who bore the other name figured as an official in the late Stata Trensurers office, and what was only 25 cents per acre. Yet still another singular circumstance was connected with this sale. He had leoked through the books as far as January, 1851, and it had not been his fortune to find the name of a single "Adamantine" or "National Democrat" at all connected with the sale. They were all "Bornburners," assisted by their new allies, (appointed by the Governor), the "Petities." He offered the resolution for the purpose of getting at the facts. If the School Fund was to be robbed in this manner it was due to all that the purpose of getting

was passed.

R Quite an animated and interesting debate sprang up
the printing of an extra number, (10,000,) of the Governor

message Messrs. EROOKS, DANFORTH and W. CLARK opposed on the ground that all the people of the State had already read the document in the newspapers.

and it was therefore a useless expenditure.

Messrs. DICKINSON and ROBERTSON advocated the printing on the ground that it was preserved when in pamphlet form, whereas the newspapers containing it were often soon destroyed.

then soon destroyed.

Mr. DICKINSON wished them printed, as newspapers

Mr. DICKINSON wished them printed, as heavypays sometimes mutilated the document, and therefore it was due to their constituents to publish an official copy, that they might see and compare for themselves what the Gov-ernor thought was the history and wants of the Scate with what they really knew themselves to be the history and wants of the State. He also referred to the Tempor-ance and Excise portion of the Message, and was sure that the official document alone would satisfy the people

on that subject.

The Select Committee in the Senate on the Temperance question are Messrs. M. H. CLARKE, CROSBY, and

HALSEY.

A message was transmitted by the Governor, inclosing the proceedings of a meeting held at the Exchange in New York on the 16th of December last, relative to River and Harbor encroachments, and recommending prompt action

on the mater.

In the House, the most interesting matter was, the report of the Controller in answer to a resolution of the House as to the cost of stationery in 1853. The aggregate amount is \$7,335.05. The items are as follows.

Stationery.

\$638.15

Still the same modest Legislature, for fear they would hold the reins of power another year, thought they would remove temptation from their own path, and therefore enacted a law limiting the stationery bill of the members, &c., to \$20, including newspapers, which, allowing that there are one hundred and eighty five individuals who are entitled to stationery by law, makes the sum of \$3,700. The allowance of that sum to members and reperters, is, in my opinion, ample, and I trust the Whigs will not suffer the law to be repealed. It may cause a little extra trouble to the Clerks, but then their salary is a fair compensation for good service.

good service.

The Committees will be announced to morrow moraling.

inent artists in the person of the geure painter T. P. HASEN-CLEVER, some of whose best productions have been admir-

ed in the Dusseldorf Gallery in Broadway, and at the

Crystal Palace. One of these represents one of the popular

scenes of 1848, the workmen of a small town in Germany.

bringing a revolutionary petition to the congregated magis trates. It is full of life and character though exaggerated

and mannered. Hasencheven established his reputation

by his earlier paintings, such as "Hieronymus Johs," " The Wine Tasters," "The Reading Room," "The Smoker," and

other pieces, all of them marked by humor and joviality.

He was born in the year 1810 at Remschidt, in Dukedom of

Berg, and studied the art in Dusseldorf and Munnehen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE CONFLAGRATION IN BROADWAY.

A meeting was called last night at the Metropolitan Hotel, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with those gentlemen who had suffered serious injury by the barning of the Lafarge House. There was a pretty good attendance, and the meeting was called to order at \$1 o'clock, by General Hall, who nominated Mr. Simeon Leland, of the Metropolitan, to the Chair. Dr. Quinn was appointed

Secretary.

The Chairman read the notice of the call of the meeting.

and said that as the meeting was called merely to express sympathy, which was of different kind, he would desire, if possible, to have the object more clearly defined; and hoped that if any gentleman had any suggestion to offer he

would do so.

A communication was read from Captain Waterman, suggesting that the sympathy should be substantial, and that the Messrs. Laniers would be shown that in their misfortune, they could be as welcome in New York as if with their old friends in their own Southern home, and re-

misfortune, they could be as welcome in New 10rd as a with their old friends in their own Southern home, and recommended that a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for a unanimous effort.

Mr. Byrne said that the papers had unade great mistakes imputting down the insurances. The building had east \$150,000, and the property was not insured for more than \$97,500. There might have been some who had insured the property they sent there themselves, but he did not know it this was the case, or if any objections would be raised by insurance companies to the payment of such insurances. He knew, however, that his Company had given him instructions not to raise any technical objection to any claim which might be brought against them, and that they would sell the very last of their property to pay all to whom they might be indebted.

After some discussion a Committee of five were appointed to ascertain who had suffered most by the fire and of applying such money as might be sollected.

The following gentlemen were then chosen, viz Mr. Hodges, of the Charlton House: Mr. Barrows, of the Irving House: Mr. Leland, of the Metropolitan flotel: Mr. Judson, of the Judson Hotel; and Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House.

A letter was read from Mr. Prescott expressing deep

A letter was read from Mr. Prescott expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers, and offering the hospitalities of the Prescott House to Messrs. Lanier and families while they choose to remain there. A letter was also read from Messrs. McMasters & Murphy, of The Freeman's Journal, inclosing \$25 for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire, and expressing deep commiscension, and another from Mr. Marley, auctioneer, inclusing \$50.

Mr. J. J. Moffat moved that the committee be instructed to call on fifty of the most respectable citizens, in order to get their names to a requisition to call together a general meeting of the citizens. Capt. Ferris, of the City Guard, and Mr. Kerr supported this motion, and, after some discussion, the committee were given a general power to act as they thought best to carry out the object the meeting to be held on Thursday night next in any place they might select, in the most inducatial of the city papers.

After the passage of a resolution of the city.

papers.

After the passage of a resolution of sympathy, as proposed by Gen. Hall, the meeting adjourned, to obey the call of the committee on Thursday night next

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, Jan. 9—Aid. Ely in the Chair.

Petitions Referred—To have Thirty seventh st. regulated, from Second-av. to the East River. To have an Engine Company located in the immediate vicinity of Yorkville. Of Judge Mitchell, in regard to a Court Room. Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, for a location. Of the Judges of Superior Court, for rooms for the trial of causes. Of Geo. D. Phelps and others, that the Harism Railroad Company comply with the ordinance of Dec. 10, 1851, and also, other ordinances in regard to the Fourth av. between Thirty second and Thirty fourthsis. Of several, for remission and correction of tax.

Resolutions Adapted—Assigning rooms to the Superior Court, until the Report of the Commissioner of Streets and Supplies is made. That the Commissioner of Streets and Lumps report the reason why the neglect to public safety and convenience by extinguishing the public light, two or three hours before day light. That James R. Whiting, N. J. Waterbury and Edward J. Winele, Commissioners to revise the laws and ordinances of the Corporation, report to this Board the progress they have made.

City I Railroads—Aid. Voorhis, of the Ninth Ward, Office of the following resolution:

Research, That the Controllar cause to be ascertained, and report to the Bard, the actical value of the State and Edward, and report to the Sand, the actical value of the State and Edward, and report to the Sand, the actical value of the State and Edward, and report to the Sand, the actical value of the State and Edward And And Poorhis, of the Ninth Ward, the Sand, the actical value of the State and Edward And Poorhis.

Astor House.

A letter was read from Mr. Prescott expressing deep

He leaves a wife and three children.

The Dusseldorf school of painting has lost one of its em-

... 67 555 05

Stationery...
Newspapers...
At Extra Session Stationery.....

rom Our Own Reperter.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9, 1834.

In the Senate this morning Mr. WHITNEY gave notice fall to allow the Chamber of Commerce to change their

From Our Own Repetier.

By Mr. H. Smith-That the President of the Croton By Mr. H. Smith—That the President of the Coton Aqueduct Department report the number of water police and hydrant inspectors employed by the Department, with the amount point per diem, &c. Adopted:

By Mr. W. H. Smith—That West Twenty first st. Lieuwen Eighth and Eleventh are, be remumbered. By forced to the Committee on Streets.

By Mr. H. Smith—That the Commissioner of Streets report the number of inspectors employed, with names daty, and per diem allowance. Adopted

By Mr. Cooper—That the Street Commissioner report why the Hudson River Railroad Company have not taken up the T rail and put down the groove rail, according to resolution. Adopted. By Mr. Kimbark—Prescrible stating that the building oc-By Mr. Rimorra.—Freamon stating has the outlains of upped as a Station House and market, at junctica of louston and Second sta, is in a delapidated condition with resolution that a building he hired for accommodation of Police, and sheds for market, temperarily, till the edition be rebuilt. To appropriate Committee.

By Mr. Beiden—Freamble setting forth that the driving

charged. After some discussion the resolution and a non-ments were laid on the table.

Resolutions Adopted—By Ald. Boardman, that in con-sequence of hawkers and poddlers being in the continues habit of selling wares, e.e., principally to the poor, short of weight and measure contrary to law, the head of the Po-lice Department take cognizance of these facts and direc-the policemen to examine all weights and measures used

Resolution Referred.—That the resolution passed in 1851, appointing a Commissioner to confer with the late Commissioners of the Code in preparing a digest of the laws of the State relative to the City of New York, in

enjunction with the State Commissioners, at an expense

Special Committee on the contested seat for Alderman of the Twentieth Ward presented a majority statement. That outned was embloyed before the Committee on each side dr. Blunt, coursel for Mr. Tucker, submitted the follow

Mr. Blunt, counsel for Mr. Tucker, submitted the following Ward canvass:

"That the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman, was 2,912, of which Wm. McConkey received 1,663. Cammings H. Tucker received 1,654. C. Tucker, 35, and C. Tucker Cummings, I vote.

"Mr. Blunt further presented the amended returns of the Inspectors of the Third and First Election District of the Twentieth Ward, by which it appeared that in the Third District, the Inspectors by a clerical error in there original returns, gave Mr. Cummings H. Tucker to votes less than be was entitled to, and gave Mr. Wm. McConkey 10 votes more than he was suffiled to, and that in the First District the Inspectors by an error in their returns, gave Wm. McConkey 17 votes, which should have been given to Cummings H. Tucker.

Mr. Shepard, on the part of Mr. McConkey, alleged that there were votes illegally polled for Mr. Tucker. The Committee add:

In regard to the thirty five 'C. Tucker' votes, your

"In regard to the thirty-five 'C. Tucker' votes, your consideration, that it is well known, and so conceded by Wm. McConkey, that there was no other person by the name of Tucker than Cummings H. Tucker a candidate for the office of Alderman of the Twentieth Ward. In view of this important fact they felt it to be their imperative duty to allow those votes to Cummings H. Tucker, which, supposing the whole of Mr. McConkey's statement to have been proven, still gives Mr. Cummings H. Tucker a majority of four votes over Wm. McConkey."

The Committee conclude with the following resolution:

May." After discussion it was referred to the Committee

roads were reduced to three cents.

Ald. Mott said he understood that the Sixth and Eighth

After some further discussion the matter was, on motion,

there should be some time specified. The streets were not in a condition for such work to be performed, and he would amene by inserting as soon as practicable. Ald. Howard thought the work could be done better

and depart to howed.

Ald Blunt desired to present a report which he had pre-tred, and which was signed by a majority of the Com-

Ald. Woodward, also desired to present a report to which a said was attached the original papers, and was signed as a majority of the Committee, one of whom, however, ad after signing erased his name. He thought that the courd should accept the minority as well as the majority start.

Board should accept the initionity as wen as the majority report.

President Ely said, the Chair could only receive a report which was signed by a majority of the Committee, and had the original paspers attached, and he would inquire of Ald. Blunt if the report which he presented was so signed, Ac.

Ald. Blunt said the report which he presented was signed by a majority of the Committee, but had not the original papers attached, they being in the hands of Ald. Woodward, the Chairman of the Committee.

After some other debate the report of Ald. Blunt was, on motion, received, but the Chair declared that is could not be read unless the original papers were attashed.

Ald. Woodward moved to lay the report on the table and uping.

and print.

This motion admitting of no debate, the motion was divided, when several members of the Committee proceeded to give their views upon the matter.

The original papers were ordered from the hands of the

The Chair declared Cummings H. Tucker the Alieruan of the Twentieth Ward, and desired that gentleman to take his seat in the Board as soon as sworn in

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.—Present, Elwin J. Brown, Esq.,
President, in the Chair, and 57 members.

Petitions—By Mr. Husted—Of H. A. Tuttle and others,
calling attention to a pitfall in Fifteenth st., near Eighth
av., and asking that it may be fenced in. To Committee

By Mr. Pearson-Of M. A. Reed and others, to be organ

Department.

By Mr. Maiber — Of Franklin Ransom, for relief in respect to the use of his patent on Fire Engines, &c. Laid on the

table.

Resolutions—By Mr. Monaghan—That the Commulsstorer of Streets report why the Harlem Railroad Company has not compiled with the resolution passed eleven
menths are directing them to take up the present rails
through Centre, Broome, and Grandets, the Bewery and

d as a Fire Engine Company. To Committee on Fire

an and attached to the report, when the report was

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

\$5,000, &c., be rewinded.

The Twentieth Ward Election.-The Chairman of the

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

which they move can be traved on a chart. The warming of the atmosphere, fluctuating as it seems to be, must be uniform in every few years, else trees would porish. So regular are all the elemental operations that the clobe and the systems around it might seem a vast factory contributed to turn out one violat. The seeds on which the food of millions depend are carried on winds, the gall fly carries some from tree to tree and so a silk plant depends on hers. What seems disorder to the senses turns out to be the early and joyous pulse of law. The independence of those laws furnishes the force of the argument squitest sheism. Some one general order might be supposed to come out of choos; but not so complicated a mechanism. Were a heap of types thrown together, an occasional word, or even a sentence, might be drawn from them by chance; but to conceive well-connected paragraphs and chapters coming out to the end is absent. Thus the doctrine of chance is turned round to ridicale the theory of chance. Society furnishes more of cattle through the streets is dangerous to the lives of citizens, with resolution prohibiting their being driven through the streets below Forty-second st., between 6 A. M. and midnight. Lasis on the table.

By Mr. Frre—That the Controller's report be taken up, and so much as refers to the appropriation for Police by massed. Laid on the table. each other destinguishable individuals. Were this not so, no regue could be consisted and in marriage the only question would be one of age, and the only means of identification a ticket signed by the minister: life would be a "Comedy of Errors." By a natural law, the pulse varies by regular gradations with the increase of years; the infant's bears 127, the old man's 60, and at last it is simply run down. In mortality we talk of uncertainty, truly as to particular persons, but in a State we can prophecy with singular accuracy how many of a thousand will rank each term of life, we can tell the proportion of makes and females that will die, of the discusse, of the times, and of the occupations—except where increased cleanliness and smittery fieldity on the part of the Government find their way into the census tables. The same providence is bidden in the disorder, as in the order of our frames; a distinguished physician of Dublin has published a work called "God in Discuse." Nature is not a vanial, attacking the human frame with a battering run, she takes away the gidding and the pillars, sapping light order. Crime has its law. We can tell how many reques New England will turn out next year; the scamp element is more calculable than the cotton element. In France, one in 656 is a criminal, beginning, of course, with the Emmeror, appliance of the search element.

By Mr. Brush—That there be a standing committee decommattee on Railroade, provided the Board of Aider
men create a like committee. To Committee on Rules, &c.

Ey Mr. Belden—That proposals be advertised to paint on
page of each of the street lamps the name of the street
and number of the house opposite to which it is situated,
is far up fown as Thirtieth st. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Helden—Presemble stating that corruption is said
of have existed in the matter of opening streets, and that
he fees of the Corporation Counsel, &c. have been corritant; with resolution that the Corporation Counsel report

ed, and whether in his opinion it would be practicable to apply to the Legislm are for the appointment of a Board of three or more Commissioners, to form a Fureau, under the Street Commissioner, to contract such proceedings. Laid By Mr. Brish-That the Committee on Ordinances frame dinance to prohibit the driving of cattle through the below certain streets. Adopted. Mr. Wild-That a Committee be appointed to investithe cow stables and milk manufactories structed up, with the number of cows which die weekly through cleation and other dis pertaining thereto, and report to Board. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wainwright—That the Controller report the re-

The Committee conclude with the following resolution:

Resolved. That at the late election, held on the 8th November last.

Committee I. That at the late election, held on the 8th November last.

Committee II. That was delivered allowings of the Twendeth

Ward, and that Wim. McConkey is not estitled to hold a seat in this

Beard; and that said Cummings II. Tracker, upon being sworn in ac
conding to him. be requised to take his seat in this Board as the Al
serman from the Twentleth Ward. ots from Clinton Market for the two past years, also expenses of said Market for pame time. Laid on the

derman from the Twentleth Word.

Ald. Woodward moved to lay this report on the table until a minority report could be made. Lost.

The report being submitted was adopted by the following vote: Afternative—Messra Williamson Blunt, Tacker, Voorthis, Trowbridge, Boardman, Wakeman, Chauney, Christy, Ely. Lord, Mott and Drake. Negative—Messra Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Woodward, Covert, Kelly and Herrick. By Mr. North-That the Counsel to the Corporation far-

sh copies of all laws relating to the liquor traffic, as ap-icable to this City, with the reason why the laws are not forced, and whether any action of this Board is requi-

niorced, and whether any action of this Board is require to scenare their enforcement. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Coeper—That the Committee on Laws, &c. subnit to the board laws and ordinances for the regulation
not further prevention of the liquor traffic in this city, and
specially on the Sabbath day. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Gannon—That the Street Commissioner report by Relly and Herrick.

Resolution—By Ald. ——, "That the New York and Harlem Railroad Company be ordered to place the groved rail, or that kind used by the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies, on all the streets in which these rails are now laid, the work to be done by the 1st of what at hority the Fall Riverline of steamboats has built a shed or warehouse on the bulk head between piers. Nos. 2 and 3 North River. Adopted. Mr. Mather from the Special Committee, presented a report on Rules and Orders. Laid on the table, to be

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

DEBARES.

Upon the resolution causing the Controller to ascertain and report the actual value of the Sixth and Eighth av.

Railroads, &c., offered by Ald. Voorhis.

Ald. Herrick said if we are going into the business of buying Railroads, he would amend by inserting the Second and Third av. Railroads. He thought that the City might buy them all while they were about it. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, at DEBATES.

Mr. Hodgkinson, in presenting his resolutions for the investigation of the charges against the late Corporation Attorney, and that office ought to return a profit of over \$20,000 per annum to the City Treasury, while it was notorious that it cost \$10,000 above the proceeds. He could show that \$3,000 had been pocketed by the officer in question, while only \$400 had been returned to the City. This sum was independent of the salary of \$5,000.

Mr. Clancey thought the charges were unfounded and uncalled for, and the resolutions and the charges specified in the presmble were unjust, as tending to prejudge the conduct of that officer, and influence, to his prejudice, the minds of any committee that might, be appointed to investigate the matter. night buy them all while they were about it.

Aid. Voorhis said that it was a mere matter of inquiry, a order to ascertain the cost and value of the City Roads.

Aid. Howard moved to amend the amendment by intering all the City Railroads. One railroad, he said, rashrough his Ward, and they charged six cents fare, which to thought would be too much if the fares on the other rails were reduced to three casts.

Ald Mott said he understood that the Sixth and Eighth av Railrond Companies had issued stock above the actual value of the road. He thought the grantees had no right to speculate on a franchise which was given them for a more trifle. If these inquiries were disconnected, they would be enabled to get the information asonor. One of these City railroads, the Second av., was a poor concern at least to the proprietors. The City he believed, had a right to buy the various City railroads at the cost of the

remind him that this was a Reform Common Council, and its members would do their daty.

After some discussion the first resolution was adopted, and the remainder laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Belden presented a resolution, prohibiting the driving of caule through the strests during the day.

This resolution was opposed by Ald. Kennedy, on the ground that he was averse to hasty legislation.

Mess Frys and others, warmly advocated its passage, but was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Belden presented a resolution to authorize the proper authorities to advertise for proposals to paint the numes of the streets, and the numbers of each house opposite, upon the panes of the lamps as far up town as Thirtieth at

orth, from the Sixtieth District, moved to further

supposed it might be done for about \$250.

Mr. Kennedysaid it was quite evident the gentleman did not understand "the price of putty;" it could not be done.

Ald. Howard thought the work could be done better now than at any other time, as there were many laborers out of employment. [Laughter]

Ald. Wakeman was in favor of the change of rail used by this Company, but coincided with the views of Ald. Mett on the subject.

A running debate here ensued, during which several of the members expressed their views pro and con. A resolution to refer having been lost.

the table.

On the resolution, by Mr. Cooper, on the liquor traffic, a smart debate spring up between Messas Hodgkinson, Belden, Frye Clancey and others. Mr. Belden thought if they would wait a little longer, the Legislature would do all that they wanted by abolishing the traffic altogether.

Laid on the table.

After some further business, the Barri All safety and the moral world, and the moral world, and series of changes taking the moral world have a further step is now necessary, and one which shall place all human beings upon an equality. As in the physical world there is ever a series of changes taking the moral world, and the moral world, and the moral world, and the moral world.

Into members expressed into the spiritual fulfill to the refer having been lost.

Ald Howard asked for the immediate adoption of the resolution. He said the tracks ran through his Ward—through Centro st, and he wanted them so altered that we kieles, in crossing the tracks, would not be torn to pieces. hicles, in crossing the tracks, would not be torn to process. These gentlemen here say they do not know the difference between a groove and T rail, and ask for time to study into the matter. Many here are railroad directors, and the idea that they don't know the difference between these rails is ridiculous. Mr. President, I have listened to the speeches of Aldermen, decayed lawyers and railroad directors, till I am almost sick at my stomach, [hughter,] and I insist upon the original question being adopted.

The question upon the adoption being lost, it was, on minima whereal to a Committee. The question upon the adoption being test, it was out tien, referred to a Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the contested seat of the Alderman of the Twentieth Ward, was called upon for their report, upon which a lengthy run-

Secretary: Jas. Copeland, Treasurer: Daniel Lord, Attor-ney and Counsellor.

The President returned thanks for the honor of a re-

journed to supper.

TARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at their reoms No. 27 Broadway, last evening. A. A. Low presided. The principal business consisted in receiving the Secretary's report for the past year, showing the progress and condition of The Christian Inquirer, the organ in New York of that denomination. Some discussion arose on that subject, and it was finally referred to a Committee to take the subject into consideration. The election for efficers of the Association was held with the following result: A. A. Low President Ray Royation, Vice President Ray Royation, V

seek month; and that a special committee of three pointed to investigate the affairs of said Bureau, a coort their opinion as to what action should be had in t pressey to the consideration of the grants in the soil Companies with view of reducing the reach that the resolution as to the Controller reporting matter. The resolution as to the Controller reporting matter and the resolution as to the Controller reporting adopted other part laid upon the table. By Mr. Cooper—That Eighth av. and Sixth-av. Railread. Ald. Baird moved to include the Second Avenue.

THE LAWS OF DISORDER IN NATURE AND SOCIETY

ST REV. T. STREET SIZE.

Last evening there was a beture delivered as above as the Mechanics Society. No. 373 Broadway, business a crowded house. The lecturer said the soundward paradictive delivery.

To the Lines of The N. Y. Toliune.

to take singly such of them as appear worthy of notice, and commence, therefore, with your own. You have spoken your mind plainly charging up with

to place before them my "captions objections" to the ratification of this treaty. They are

one half, and many seek to restore so valgar a fraction to its integrity by finding the other half. Young speople have deams about marriage which might seem atterly erratic; yet they wear the gosamor harness of a faw. The restless and revolutionary are sufficient to keep society from stagnation; and at 40 the shell of the natural Hunker begins to harden on him world would be so many steam engines, without any trains or passengers, all bound for progress, but for no particular place. Thus men seek different occupations: some love the new: seme are whitewashers of old rascallties, and some carry out natura Abolicion meetings. All the catable races travel and swim their way to the larder, and some stemach has a place for each. Idiots and instant are number required for legislators. Is this a significant arrangement of providence? Then the most eloquent man would be (as it ought to be) he who made the best wollows. The conclusions are important. The best definition of providence is "Constant and beneficent law Some fear to find in such statistics an argument for fatalism, but they supply none which logic can not draw from the combination of omnicience and omnipotance. They only show that the Deity will have some order within which man is free. The most important acquence is that everything should be treated as a whole, and that moral as well

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose lectured on the above subject last evening at the Tabernsele, to a small but very arean tive audience. She introduced her subject by some re-marks tending to show that the cause of Woman's Rights

The lecturer proceeded to show that woman is one with man in her moral and physical nature, but that ander the laws she is the victim of gross inequality. Sex is no good foundation for this difference. Her claims to equal rights with man rests upon her nature; being like man moral ly, intellectually and physically, her rights must be the same, nor will she accept anything as charity. She based her claim upon the Declaration of Independence. The achieve of weman's education followed, and the difference in the course pursued in rearing boys for all that is high, noble and worthy of a man's ambition, and guls to become the ornament of the parlor or the drudge of the kitchen, was elequently depicted. A woman should certainly be a good housekeeper, and porhaps also a good cook, but this domestic education is not enough to bring out fully the riches of her nature. As to her sphere, enlarge her nature and you enlarge her sphere. She is formed for something better, higher, nobler than to be the mere plaything or drudge of man. The manner in which girls are taught, and their attainments at the time they are said to have finished their education, aforded topics of much sarcestic and humorous remark. In fact, woman should have the best education, for a mother must possess the qualities which she would impress upon the minds of her children. Noble women will be the mothers of ashle men. They should to insure domestic felicity, be equal to their husband thus only can real love exist between them. If the man locks upon his wise as an inferior, how can he really love her? It may be ead pity is akin to love—it is also akin to contempt! Much, very much of the vica was drawn of the dogradation and woe of a class of women in the City—by nature possessed of higher and nobles qualities than many of their own sex who point the fiager of scorn at them. Elevate women, make them in legendent, are we have a radical cure for much of this evil. A hearty barst of indignation occurred at this point in the dent, and we have a radical cure for much of this evil. A hearty burst of indignation occurred at this point in the lecture, caused by the conduct of women who will not raise a finger to rave an erring one, but will descend to accept and feel dattered by the attentions of that exing one a betrayer. The position of woman in the eye of the law in this State, her disabilities, the meagre charity doled out the law in the state of the law in the state, and widow, and mother, was particularly described, and the hardship of her lot in her liability to the less of the bulk of her property of her earnings, and even

her, as wife and widow, and mother, was particularly described, and the hardship of her lot in her liability to the less of the bulk of her property, of her earnings, and even of her children, were exhibited in clear and forcible language. If a woman is left a penniless widow with half a decen children, then the law generously lets her alone, and leaves her to struggle and wear herself out in the endeaver to make useful citizens of them; but ever so small a sum of money be left, then the majesty of the law steps in and leaves her the income of one third of the property, the family Bible, a bed, half a dozen tes cups and sancers, and so on. The felly of saying man is the rescreentative of woman in making laws, was shown by referring to several of these laws, and inquiring if women could have made them, had the power been in their hands? Mrs. Rese closed with answering some of the usual objections urged against the cause of Woman's Rights, and distributed petitions for signature, to be seat to the Legislature during the present session, in which a Joint Comlature during the present session, in which a Joint Com-mittee is prayed for to grant audience to certain advocates of this movement, and report upon the subject of revising so much of the statutes as relate to woman's legal distheir agents here, while the people who are to obey those laws are kept in ignorance of their provisions during their passage through the forms of legisla

by this treaty. Other cases sometimes asise where they are called upon to relinquish real or supposed rights, as for in tance -here the right of way has been acquired, or say posed to be so, by any consinued use. In all such cases even in regard to the most insignificant alloy in New Yorka regular trial is required to be had, and the people are represented by counsel, who offer to the Court the evidence required for enabling the jury to arrive at a correct conclusion. In the case now before us, our whole people have for two centuries past, exercised a right of way through foreign literature, entirely unquestioned, until by aid of the caration of themselves for the support of dommon schools, they have made the right of may so valuable as to be worth fighting for Other nations starved their population down so as to lain pacitate them for reading books. We advested ours up to the realing point, at the cost of our own contributions of

> shut the defendants out of Court, and this war done. The Executive constituted itself judge and jury. No notice was served upon the defendants, where it was desired to keep in ignorance of the proceeding. They, of course, were not represented by counsel, and could call no witnesses. The plaintiffs appeared in person and by attorney; their witnesses were examined, and the case that was so intricate when both parties were in Court became quite clear now that there was but one. A vordict was forthwith randered in their avot and against the people. The Judge made hi decree, and sent it without delay to be recorded by the Senate. Once in the hands of that body, all difficulty was supposed to be at an end. " We will have the law now," said an emiment advocate of the measure, " for we have got "ten rid of the House." Happily, the Senate perceived the necessity for taking time for reflection, and the record wa not then made. Such is, I believe, an accurate history of the course th t has been pursued in reference to this most important que ! tion. Rights that the people have for centuries enjoyed have been bargained away, without permitting them the slightest hearing, and because I object to such resconstitu tional proceedings, I am charged with "caviling," and that

too much good sense and respect for the Constitution to admit of its being ratified, I fully believe. Admit, however, that it become the law of the land, will it not furnish proof that in most of the affairs over which Congress has power, the President and Senate are connipotent, while the House of Representatives is powerless in almost all cases not requiring appropriations of land or money ! I think it will. Some Southern papers have lately suggested the respenting of the foreign slave trade, with the view to the civilization, by means of Slavery, of the barbarians of Africa. Suppose the idea to spread in the South, would it not be easy to as getiate a treaty with Spain permitting the freest trade is all description of property between this country and Caba and would not that raise the price of negro property in the latter to such a hight as largely to stimulate the African trade? Certainly it would. There would, however, remain the difficulty that Congress has declared the slave trade piracy, but that could be obviated by a provision, sacuring all the vessels of both nations from search by either Such a treaty, overriding all that Congress has done in the last half century, would, as it appears to me, be just as constitutional as the one now before the Senate, and could be defended on precisely the same grounds. Its advocaces could and would say with you: "We would much profer that Congress should pass a law" reestablishing the slave trade; but "as the best way" to the accomplishment of our object " is hedged up, we shall not object to taking the second best." Similar treaties could be made to repeal the navigation law and the tariff, and next we might see one that would be the proper complement to these, providing for the reciprocal delivery of "political incendiaries," revola tionists, fugitives from Slavery, &c , &c. You might object to such measures, but if you did your opponents would say that "as to the cavil that a treaty is not the proper mode for "establishing free trade, or for freeing the country from political incendiaries or fer enabling our people to recover their fugitive slaves-we would readily agree to it were it not for the notorious fact that it is only resorted to in order to defeat any recognition of our right to trade where we "like ; to receive or reject the people who seek our shores, or "to reclaim our lost property. What we ask for is justice at all events, and if that cannot be obtained in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution we shall be satisfied with

adhering to the letter of it, so long as that can be made to suit our purpose. It may be said that such things as these are little like to happen, but who would have believed ten years since, that a bill providing for the payment of honest debts would have been vetoed because the President and his Socretary thought it would be inconvenient then to pay them?
Who could then have believed that after Congress had clearly manifested its determination not to have Interna tional Copyright established by law-and therefore repeal able-a Secretary of State should have determined upon establishing it by an irrepealable treaty! Nobody, as I

It behaves the advecates of the rights of authors to look beyond the treaty whose ratification they are now urging. It is easy to establish a bad precedent, but hard to escape from the consequences of so doing. A hole in the Constitu tion may read'ly be made, but when will it again be closed ! The people of Troy made an opening large enough to admit a horse, but it soon became of sufficient size to pass an army. Let us stand by the Constitution which recognizes the people as the fountain of all authority and power, and does not recognize the right of the President and Senate to set aside the decisions of Congress and reverse the whole policy of the country at their sovereign will and pleasure. You, Mr. Editor, may if you will, call this "eaviling," but your readers will, as I think, scarcely agree with you. The shjections to this mode of proceeding are, to my mind, so great that, not to secure the adoption of any measure, howver desirable it might appear to me, would I advocate the ratification of a treaty concluded in opposition to the clearly expressed will of the popular branch of the Legislature-the

This letter has extended itself much beyond what was intended when it was commenced, and I must leave t another my remarks upon your views of the rights of an

Burlington, Dec. 30, 1868.

Wearing the Beard.—It may be safely argued as a general physilogical principle, that whatever evinces a free and natural development of any part of the body is by necessity beautiful. Deprive the lion of his mane, the cock of its comb, the peacock of the emerald plumage of its tail, the ram and deer of their horns, and they not only become displeading to the eye, but lose much of their power and vigor. And it is easy to apply this reasoning to the hairy ornaments of a man's face. The caprice of fishion alone forces the Englishman to shave off those appendages which give to the male countenance that true masculine character, indicative of energy, bold during, and decision. The presence or absence of the beard, as an addition to the face, is the most marked and distinctive recaliarity between the countenances of the two sexes. Who can hesitate to admire the noble countenance of the Osmanii Turk of Constantinople, with his un Mongolian-length of beard? Ask any of the fair sex whether they will not approve and admire the noble countenance of Mehemet Ali, Major Herbert Edwards, the hero of the Punjanb, Ser Charles Napier, and others, as set off by their beard? We may ask, with Bestrice, "What manner o "man is he? Is his head worth a hat, or his chin worth "a beard!" I have noticed the whiskers and hearth or many of our most eminent physicians and merchants encreaching upon their former narrow boundaries, while it is well known that not a few of our divines have been long convinced of the folly of disobeying one of nature's fixed leave but hitherto, their unwillingness to shock the prejudice of their congregations, have prevented them from giving effect to their convictions. The beard is not merely for ornament, it is for use. Nature never does any thing in vain; she is economical, and wastes nothing. Sho would never erect a bulwark were her domain unworthy of protection, or were there no enemy to invade it.

time and labor, and thus made a merket for the products of European mind. So soon as that market, thus made, became important, we were met by the assertion that we had a claim to the rights we had so long exercised that we had been tresponsers from the beginning, and that we were bound to erect a toil gate at which all the passers by abould pay a tax for the maintenance of fereign authors and the infinite host of middlemou standing between them and the sensumers of books. Suit was brought in the Bigh Court of Congress, but the plaintiffs were cast. The suit was re peated time after time in various forms, but in all the result was the same, because in that Court the defendants, the people, were represented. It became at length chearthat the only way of terminating this immemorial right of way was to

too, by The Tribune, so generally found advocating the rights of the people! I have said without the slightest hearing: for after much inquiry, I cannot learn that a single person suspected of being friendly to the rights of the people was called to the aid of the Secretary, while numer ous persons bitterly opposed to the maintenance of those rights are understood to have been repeatedly consulted. If it be denied that the first class was entirely shat out, or

that the second was freely admitted, I will ask you to fur

That a treaty negotiated under such auspices ought not to

be ratified, I feel very certain. That there is in the Senate

nish evidence that I am wrong in what is here stated.

direct representatives of the people.

thers and people. Yours very respectfully, HENRY C. CAREY.